J. O. GRIFFITH & CO. Successors to E. G. Eastman & Co.)

GETFFITH, F. C. DUNNINGTON; JNO. C. BURCH LEON. TROUSDALN, THOMAS S. MARR. DAILY \$8 TRI-WEEKLY \$5; WEEKLY \$2, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1861.

We take it that the adoption of Abrian's resolu-tion, or the House of Representatives, is to be un-derabod as a declaration of was against the States of the South that have determined, or will hereafter determine, to seek their safety apart from the Black Republican States of the North. We cannot, we will not believe that the people of Tennessee will hesitate in such an opportunity to cast her left.

The President elect was nominated for the place of United States Senator, by a convention which met will hesitate in such an emergency to cast her lot at Springfield, Illingis, on the 17th day of June.

ardor, let us sustain their resolution, let us pro- ritories of the United States by Congressional claim to them that we feel as they fell, and that with them, we are determined to live or die like of the United States in the case of Dred Scott vs. the language of the great American Commoner to lows: our national Representatives in 1824. Put the means who sent him here. We presume there is no member who thinks himself more capable of judging for his constituents in this perilous hour than they are or judging for themselves. It not, no one can pefuse to give his people the chance to determine what they think Lest for their own safety. This judgment of the people. Let them speak for them

Meeting in Madison County. A very large and respectable meeting of the ci in Jackson on the 1st of January, and was organized slavery from any United States Territory,"

mittee's resolutions were finally adopted. They are PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

ixsue alone, without the aid of a single electoral vote in a slave State. Its great central idea is the destruction of the institution of slavery in the Southern States. For two score years, since the Missouri aggressions of the anti-slavery party, but in vain. Court in the case of Dred Scott. It has grown and spread over all the North, until the blic mind of that section of the Union, regarded sts in the South, is an evil and sin, and that it is its duty and mission to abolish it. In the consumation of this wicked and lawless purpose we see nothing imperited—our social and political condition de-

To these evils done and imposding it is impossible to submit, while any power is left us to resist. consider that the anti-slavery party, having control f all the North, is about to inaugurate its President. to assail our institution and to demoralize the mindr one State to another will be prohibited and fugitive slavery directly in the clave States.

Such is the programme of the anti-slavery party a dominant power, proceeding, as they say, peace-ably and according to the forms of law. Being in the minority the slave States will have no power to resist this policy according to the forms of the present Constitution; it will go on step by step, if not arrested, until it be fully accomplished, and we beresisted in one of two ways: First, a Constitutional guaranty, securing to the

South all its rights in respect to slavery and the public territory. If that be denied us, then a dissolution of the present Union and the forgation of a Southern Union. In view of these great and impressive facts, we conclude and declare, as follows 1. It is the duty of the Legislature to instruct and request the members of Congress from Tennessee, acting in concert with members from other slave States, to demand of the North in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, a full and ample guaranty of the rights of the South, in respect to sion more than a quarter of a century, and dilatory action being injurious to our remedy, it is but reasdisposed of without delay. In this view, it might pass by the requisite majority in each llouse of longress, and be ratified by the Legislatures of the

requisite number of States. Without such guaranty, we deem it unwise and ansafe in the last degree, to permit the antislavery party to go into possession of the Government, and exercise its power over the Southern States, without taking timely steps for our protec-tion. It is, in effect, submitting to the demands and tyramy of a sectional enemy, whose avowed policy s a declaration of war against the South. And in such case, the army, navy, and purse, the Government patronage and influence would be powerfully

States, or such of them as concur in the movement to establish a form of government on the basis of to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government on the basis of does not mean another man? If that Declaration to establish a form of government of the contraction of the co our present Constitution and laws, making only such change therein as the case requires.

5. It is proper that the State Convention continue

competitor, that he wishes to establish complete

does not mean another man. If that Declaration all avery in an the State of South; and declares that he will disregard that decision, and is elected on a pledge to disregard it, and eclares again and again that the Government that he wishes to establish complete

Constitution and form of government proposed by the Southern Convention. 6. We consider that for cause a State has the right to sever its connection with the Federal throughout this land until we shall once more stand future anti-slavery administrations. Juion; and whether it be called sevession or revolution, cannot be material; the right is original and

inherent, and belongs to its sovereig have committed overt acts of treason against the Constitution, in this they have passed "liberty bills" annulling the Fugitive Slave Law, and resisted the ablic officers who attempted to enforce it. Besides. their whole not slavery policy as before indicated is moral treason against the Constitution, and the rights of the Southern people. For these causes, in the absence of a proper guaranty for the future, it is the right and duty of the Southern States, to break the entangling alliance that connects them with the Northern States, and to provide for their peace, safety and happiness, in a Southern Confederacy,

8- We deny that the Federal Government has any power under the Constitution, to make war on a

of the greatest consequence.

In Cotober, 1858, he says: "The Republicans insisted that slavery should, so far as may be, treated as a wrong, and one of the methods of treating it as a wrong, and one of the method to the mother times are likely to be crowded together in a without compensation, with negro citizenship and method to the method to the mother times are likely to be crowded together in a without compensation, with negro citizenship and method to the mother times are likely to be crowded together in a without compensation, with negro citizenship and method to the mother times are

ION WEST H. HUMPHREYS: r Sir :- We, the undersigned sity in common with many others, ask your opinion in writing, upon the questions of the day, (which are no scriously egitating the minds of the people of the Inited States at the present time, so that the same may be published in one or more of the city papers. that it may be convenient for you to comply with the above request at an early day. We remain

James Wheless, E A Horne, H O Johnson, P H Mitchell, Jo W Horton, Edward D Hicks, John D Horton, A H Roscoc, E. A Harbert, R F Nevins, Horion, A.H. Roscoe, E. A. Blarbert, K. F. Nevins, Joseph Wheless, W. Hooper Harris, Fred Terrass, John H. Terrass, M. L. Cartwright, John L. Cheatham, Archer Cheatham, A. Wheless, James R. Bruce, R. W. Haywood, John Johns, Joseph T. Elleston, James H. Young, M. Paull, Frank Grier, R. P. Hunter, John A. Fisher, A. Cunningham, W. A. Cunningham, F. A. Gaines, Jin J. McCann, J. O. Griffith Thos. S. Marr, S. R. Anderson, M. D. Candrall, Hard, Francis. S R Anderson, M D Cardwell, Hugh Francis.

Reply.

NASHVILLE, January 4, 1861. Ms. Archer Cheatham and others: I proceed to give you my views on the present crisis in the affairs in the United States, according to your request. This will be done by an exposition of the past course and of what must be regarded as the permanent future policy of the anti-slavery party. This will enable us to judge what dangers impend, and what means must be taken, to resist that policy. First, I will refer to the deliberate and well-fixed optvicwill refer to the deliberate and well-fixed convic tions and determinations of the President elect, as the latest manifestations of an organization estab-

with the South, and resist, at all hazards, and to the last extremity, the subjugation of the people of any sister State. Tennessee, in her declaration of rights, proclaimed that "the people have, at all times, an unallenable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper." She spoke for and meant "the people" of Tennessee. Whatever she meant "the people" of Tennessee. Whatever she is the property of the carvass, and on which he stood till the end of the carvass, and on which he still stands. He said in that speech: "We are now in the fifth year since a policy (non-intervention) was initiated, with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. That agitation has not only not ceased but has constantly augmented. In my opinion it will not cease until a crisis shall have been or the property of the carvass. meant "the people" of Tennessee. Whatever she asks for herself, she will grant to others. Under the circumstances which surround us, and which are randly hatevales are asked and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure half free and half slave. I do not expect the house to randly hatevales are asked and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure half free and half slave. I do not expect the house to rapidly hastening upon us, we cannot believe that our Legislature will delay action looking to the will become all one thing or all the other. Either arming and equipping and thorough organizing of the opponents of slavery will arrest the farther spread of slavery and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultily the sentiments of their constituents. Mr. Clar. mate extinction or its advocates shall push it for "The experience of the world instructs us, that conquests are already achieved, which are boldly and firmly resolved; and that men only become slaves who have ceased to resolve to Le free. If we wish to cover our they chose. The first step in the progress of they chose. The first step in the progress of in his great speech on the Greek Revolution, said: ward till it shall become alike lawful in all the they chose. The first step in the progress selves with the best of all armor, let us not discourage our people, let us stimulate their free States is to prohibit slavery in all the Ter-

freemen," Let our State Representatives listen to Sanford, 19 How. He states that decision as fol-"First. That no negro slave, imported as such from Africa, and no decendant of such slave, can ever be of defence in the hands of the people and let them a citizen of any State, in the sense of that term as determine whether they will use them for or against used in the Constitution of the United States. This their Southern friends. We presume there is no point is made in order to deprive the negro in every member who thinks himself superior to the people possible event of the benefit of that provision of the Constitution which declares that the "citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and umunities of citizens in the several States." Second. That subject to the Constitution of the United States, neither Congress nor a Territorial

Legislature can exclude slavery from any United States Territory. This point is made in order that individual men may fill up the Territories with slaves whole government rests upon the solid basis of the without danger of losing them as property, and thus Society—not yet splitting it, but sure to divide it in the end? Is this the work of politicians? Is that Again he says, "the opinion of the Court, by zens of Madison county was held at the Court house | Congress nor a Territorial Legislature to exclude up a system of policy upon the basis of caring nothing | property : that free negroes could not be made

He charged that the decision in the case of Dead Scott vs. Sanford was the result of a settled condent, WM. H. STEPHENS, Esq. : Vice Presidents, Capt. spiracy between Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, T. P. JONES, A. S. RODGERS, Esq. ; Secretaries, John Stephen A. Douglas and Roger B. Taney, to carry M. PARKER, GEO. W. TALBOT, E. B. McCLANAHAN. The slavery into all the Territories of the United States, and legalize slavery in Illinois and all the other free President appointed the following Committee on States, and that while they were pleasantly dream Resolutions: Hon. A. O. W. Totten, John W. Camping of making Missouri a free State, they would
bell, Esq., M. D. Welch, Esq., Dr. Alexander Jackson, Gen. John J. Brooks.

| Brooks | State | Stat The committee reported a preamble and resoluin the Fremont election, the Republicans had must
be regarded the Southern people as holding one sixth
in the Fremont election, the Republicans had must
be regarded the Southern people as holding one sixth
of the entire population of the United States in a
guaranty to title in slaves, and who declares that tions, and A. W. Camputta, Esq., offered a series in and that to meetind overthrowthis dynasty-mean-state of oppression and tyranny unequalled in the lieu of the committee's report. Both sets of resolutions are strong, forcible and up to the crisis. After
considerable discussion, which was participated in
by the President of the meeting. Hon. A. O. W. Tortox and M. D. Waten, Esq. in favor of the resolutions are strong, forcible and up to the crisis.

After
by the President of the meeting and make all the states free states. Histometitor,
by the President of the meeting and make all the states free states. Histometitor,
by the President of the meeting and make all the states free states. Histometitor,
by the President of the meeting and make all the states free states. Histometitor,
by the President of the meeting and that to meeting and that to meeting and that the states of property.

National honor, by every regard for National anal tyranny mediated in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediated in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate in the world, will be not be impelled by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate.

Court in reference to that character of property.

National honor, by every regard for National anal tyranny mediate in the world, will be not be impelled by every sentiment of moral and religious obligation.

The world, will be not be impelled by every sentiment of moral and religious obligation.

The world world world world world world i tions reported by the committee, and by A. W. Camp. serve notice—that the charge that there was a con- involve us in the horrors of civil war? BELL, Esq., J. S. Lvon, Esq., and E. B. McClanalian, spiracy to effect any such purpose was an infamous But it may be told that the President acco Esq., in favor of those of Mr. Campuna, the com- a foreign country for several years previous to the reet and positive denial of any power in the Governdecision. The President adhered pertinaciously to ment to interfere with slaves—that he made such declisis charge through the canvass. his charge through the canvass.

On the 10th day of July, 1858, he made a speech | weighing the value of such declarations, as guaran-The fact now appears by the ballot box, the true test of public opinion, that the anti-slavery party is dominant in all the free States. This party has succeeded in the election of a President on the slavery likely that the Declaration of Independence was appearance. plicable to the slaves of the United States, and that Abolition portions of the State; but I must insist they were entitled to their liberty according to the principles of that celebrated manifesto, made by force and weight, as guarantees, by his long-continthe representatives of the people of the United ued and oft-repeated opinion, that this Government controversy, the South has struggled to resist the States, and again assails the decision of the Supreme | could not long endure half free and half slave; and

Dred Scott, a negro claiming to be free, asserted be subdued by the ultimate abolition of slavery in all the right, as a citizen of the United States, to sue for the States. I must also insist that his declarations in the unit, has come to believe that slavery as it exthe United States for the State of Missouri. The slave law, as he understood the Constitution, with Supreme Court of the United States, on appeal, said that at the time of the formation of the Constibut a general and common ruin for the whole South.
Our property and pursuits of every kind would be destroyed—the safety of our families and homes destroyed—the safety of our families and homes are that they were regarded as inferior pendence to the slaves of the United States. We beings, and not the equal of the white man-that they were excluded by common consent, by civilized governments, from the family of nations, and that this opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the human race at that day. The Court says that the people described in the De- able compromise in the formation of the Constituof all the North, is about to inaugurate its President and its policy. It will have complete presession of the Government—and the army party and the army party and the foreign their right to freedom, were the free with hell; and others that they were bound by a the Government—and the army, navy and revenue. white citizens of the United States, and not negroes higher law, proclaimed in the Declaration of Inde its officers and advocates will be spread over the | bond or free; that if the Declaration of Indepen-South-free speech and a free press will be invoked | dence were intended to include the negroes, (then | men. I must ask here if the rights of the Southern five hundred and fifty thousand in number,) "the people can be trusted in the hands of a man who does of our slaves; slavery will be abolished in the Disconduct of the men who issued it would have been not scruple to denounce them as tyrants and optrict of Columbia, and in the arsenals and dockyards in the Southern States. The removal of slaves from mulgated;" for twelve out of thirteen colonies rience of the past demonstrate that chartered rights were slaveholding communities. The Court also of property can withstand the fiery assaults of fa slaves protected. The public territory in which we state that the people mentioned in the preamble to have a common interest, will be appropriated to the Constitution of the United States were the free planters answer this question. Eight hundred have a common interest, will be appropriated to free States, and rapidly settled by the North under white citizens of the United States and not negroes, the operation of a homestead law. And in the end | and they determined that negroes can not, under the free States, thus increased in number, will have the Constitution of the United States, be made citi- ment about one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the power to change the Constitution and abolish | zens of the United States. In support of this decision, the Court refer to the contemperaneous and previous legislation of Northern States to show of opinions which may be honestly entertained, but were not allowed to go from place to place without a passport from the township officers; in others, they were not allowed to receive instruction—in others subjected to be striped at the discretion of a Justice of the Peace. come a ruined and degraded people. It can only be at the discretion of a Justice of the Peace -in others not allowed to be enrolled in the militia in most of them not allowed to intermarry with a other that the States cannot permanently exist up white person, and in all of them except one, subject | der one Government half slave and half free. With to civil disabilities placing them below the position of the free and equal white citizens of the States. Court say that if they were made citizens by the Constitution, they would as citizens have the right to enter any other State whenever they pleased, ngly or in companies, without pass or passport, to urn there as long as they pleased, to go when hey pleased, at any hour of the day or night, unless hey committed some violation of law, for which a With one breath he declares that he has no inclinacommitted some violation of law, for which a white man would be punished. It would give them full liberty of speech in public and private upon all all occasions that the Declaration of Independence

subjects upon which its own citizens might speak- applies to the four millions of slaves in the United to hold public meetings, to keep and bear arms States, and maintains, in substance, the doctrine of whenever they went; and all this would be done in the face of the subject race of the same color, sion of the Supreme Court, which constitutes the inevitably producing discontent and insubordination | bar to negro citizenship of the United States, and amongst them, and endangering the peace and safety negro admission to Federal offices. With one breath

free negroes made citizens of any State were citizens of the United States, and were entitled to all the privileges of other citizens. the privileges of other citizens.

The President elect, from the first to the last of a ritories, the President might properly have vetoed

wielded to our prejudice in the struggle for our rights.

4. It is proper and expedient that a State Coavention be called, and that it take timely action for the formation of a Southern Confederacy in the event of the denial of any proper guaranty by the North. In this view it has power to send delegates to a Southern Convention, to be called by the Southern Convention of Independence, that itapplied to them prohibitory act on the same grounds, for they would be defeating thereby the adjudget rights of no citizen. Yet how can Congress might have voted against such prohibitory act on the same grounds, for they would be defeating thereby the adjudget rights of no citizen. Yet how can Congress might have voted against such prohibitory act on the same grounds, for they would be defeating thereby the adjudget rights of no citizen. Yet how can Congress might have voted against such prohibito States were entitled to their liberty according to the member of Congress might have voted against such 10th day of July, 1838, he said, "If the Declaration | ges that there was a conspiracy between Buchanan, its existence, in concert with the other slave States as before stated, so as to not finally upon the social and political equality, he concludes: "My friends, I have only to state, let us discard all this prohibited in all the States and Territories, old as prohibited in all the States and Territories. quibbling about this race being inferior, and there well as new, North as well as South. How this stuore, must be placed in an inferior position; let us pendous system of oppression and tyranny is to discard all these things and unite as one people be removed he will probably leave in the main to up declaring, that all men are created equal. \*

He, however, is to perfom his part in this grand the concludes as follows: "I leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in ous and in its results." as Mr. Adams said, and that ous and in its results." as Mr. Adams said, and that 7. And for cause, we alledge that the free States your bosoms till there shall be no longer a doubt that part is to establish his lines of circumvallation, to ill men are created free and equal."

Three months after this he stated, "I believe the est man who ever stated that Declaration of Independence did not include the negro, was Chief Jus-tice Taney and the next was Stephen A. Douglas, gentle as doves, but suttle as serpents. Agitation and now it is the catch-word of the entire party." and panic are to prevail over a powerless country Although it was insisted by the President elect that | Incendiaries are to be set to work in every South necessary to abolish lavery, and that that declaration slaveholder, and a systematic exclusion of the was intended to condemn slavery, and although it slaveholder from office; practiced as recommended by sixty five members of Congress until slavehold-Chief Justice Taney, that the Declaration was intended to embrace the slaves, it is certain that this position was demed in the debates on the question of the cover under the Constitution, to make war on a ton was demed in the debates on the question of the source the slaves, it is certain that this position was demed in the debates on the question of property and in the Union. The idea is absurd and despotic—the had previously asserted that "to impute a secret and Abolition Congress. This is the favorite project of interests and pursuits are the same, and their farrelly, Cheatham, Davis, and Harris. the Union. The idea is absurd and despotic—the Union. The idea is absurd and despotic—the Union. The idea is absurd and despotic—the advisory in 1820, and that are the same, and their had previously asserted that "to impute a secret and avowed purpose to abolish slavery," would be to a large portion of the Abolitionists who wish to act to control to the control of the same, and their destiny will, in my judgment, be cast together a large portion of the Abolitionists who wish to act to control of the same, and their destiny will, in my judgment, be cast together a large portion of the Abolitionists who wish to act to control of the same, and their destiny will, in my judgment, be cast together to the large portion of the Abolitionists who wish to act to control of the same, and their destiny will, in my judgment, be cast together the large portion of the Abolitionists who wish to act to control of the same, and their destiny will, in my judgment, be cast together the large portion of the Abolitionists who wish to act to control of the same, and their destiny will, in my judgment, be cast together the large portion of the Abolitionists who wish to act to control of the large portion of the m this connection we repet, with imagination, the doctrines and opinions on this subject of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, recently uttered in the Scholar and and unnatural in sentiment.

Charge a fraud on the noblest band of patriots that complish their work without a direct act of emancipation by Congress so as to endanger a dissolution of the Confederacy. Of all the schemes ate. We consider that his action was wrong in doctrine and and unnatural in sentiment.

Charge a fraud on the noblest band of patriots that complish their work without a direct act of emancipation by Congress so as to endanger a dissolution of the Confederacy. Of all the schemes of the Rules of Order be printed for the use of the Rules of Order be printed for

peaceful end of slavery the eternal struggle be. him, his physical comfort almost invariably of the greatest advantage

Decoder 13th, 1838, he says: "We believe it a moral, social and political wrong. We think it a wrong not confining itself to the persons or States where it exists, but that it is a wrong in its tendention. We propose a course of policy which will deal with it as a wrong."

After the lapse of more than a year, in a speech delivered at Columbus, Ohio, in September, '59, he said: "From the adoption of the Constitution slown, to 1820, the precise period of our history when we had comparative peace on this subject, the precise period of time when we came nearer having peace about it than any other time of that entire one hundred and sixty years in which it began, or of the

reats of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind will rest in the cultivated by free white labor, or the grain fields of the north be cultivated by slaves. He beasts that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall that his abolition cohorts have invaded Virginia. as new, North as well as South.

That was may sentiment at the time. \* \* and cannot, as Mr. Breckinridge says, be restrained.

ject and saw the truth of it. Nor do I believe because Gov. Seward uttered it, that Mr. Hickman of Pen sylvania, in different language since that time has declared his belief in the utter antagonism which exists between the principles of liberty and slavery.

You see we are multiplying. Now, while I am speaking of Hickman, let me say I know but little of him, but I will say this much for him, of all the Lecompton Democracy that has been brought to my notice, he alone has the true genuine ring of the metal, and now with rsing anything else he has said, I will ask this audience to give three cheers for Hickman. is expressly and distinctly affirmed." Here, then The audience responded in three rousing cheers for

of slavery, sprung from the mere ambition of policians. Is that the truth? " There never has been a party in the history of the they may deem necessary to promote the gener untry, and there probably never will be, of suffient strength to disturb the general peace of the or questions, yet such divisions extend not be ond the parties themselves. Does not this question make a disturbance outside of political circles Does it not enter into the churches and rend them asunder? What divided the great Methodist Church into two parts. North and South? What has raised is constant disturbance in every Presbyterian neral Assembly that meets? What disturbed th Unitarian Church in this very city two years ago What has jarred and shaken the great American tract cresistible power which for fifty years has agitated the people and shaken the Government, to be settled Chief Justice Taney, and the separate opinions of all and subdued by pretending that it is an exceeding the concurring Judges, expressly declare that the simple thing, and we ought not to talk about it

It was the strenuous assertion of this alleged in of the United States. This was laid on the table herent antagonism that made his competitor, Mr. by a vote of 88 to 81. the South, of the free states against the slave states. a war of extermination -- to be continued relentless | after the abolition of slavery in the West India Is faiscinced - and that James Buchanan was absent in many of these declarations of opinion with a most di-

> that a controversy of fifty years standing could only must also consider, in estimating the value of sucl declarations, that they have been made by a large portion of the most violent and determined Aboliionists in the United States at all times. Some of them have said slavery was founded in a dishonor pendence, and engraven on the consciences of all thousand slaves were discharged by act of British Parliament, and the owners compensated by pay each, by tax levied upon colonial produce. I do not condemn the President elect for the expression

to interfere with slavery in the States, and with another that it is the most stupendous system of oppression and tyranny in the world, and that it affects not only the individuals and States which hold it, but it extends to the whole nation, and that the house will fall if it is not abolished in all the States. e says he will maintain all the constitutional rights opposite opinion, that the negroes of the United states, bond and free, were a part of the people inpeople to go with their slaves to the Territories. Mr. Madison declared this constitutional right in 1819. If the Supreme Court had decided that Conlong canvass, introduced and maintained the position, that the four millions of slaves in the United that such law was unconstitutional; and every lists, and the very party who have been engaged for

erect his ramparts, dig his trenches, man his battetrine and and unnatural in sentiment.

5. We also disapprove the action of Senator Johnson in the support of the Homestead Law: a Black Republican agrarian law—adverse to the rights and interests of his own section in a matter rights and interests of his own section in a matter rights and interests of his own section in a matter rights are likely to be crowded together in a modern time to make the modern times are likely to be crowded together in a modern times are likely to be crowded together in a modern time to make the modern times are likely to be crowded together in a modern times are likely to be crowded together in a modern ti

ired and sixty years in which it began, or of the ration of independedce applies to slaves; that free dred and sixty years in which it began, or of the eighty years of our own Constitution, this was the precise period of time in which our forefathers adopted a policy of restricting slavery, and the whole Union was acquiescing in it; the whole country looked forward to its extinction, watching it as it expired."

If these facts are looked at, that this matter has been a discovered forward to the creed of the anti-slavery party. It may be not constitution guarantees of the Clay world, the advantages of the clay world as great as they now are. Mr. Clay corrected the opinion that Texas, being larger in Territorial extent than France, might well become an independent Republic with advantage to the creed of the states; that Confidence in Territorial extent than France, might well become an independent Republic with advantage to the creed of the states; that Confidence in Territorial extent than France, might well become an independent Republic with advantages of the Clay world, the advantages of the Clay world world. been an element of discord for one hundred and sixty years among the people, and that the only comparative peace we have had about it was when that policy prevailed in this Government, he (Douglas) and the Soles. It may be necessary in the eyes of policy prevailed in this Government, he (Douglas) and the Soles. It may be necessary in the eyes of some to wait till they can amend the Constitution, which they will be enabled to do in a few years; the intermediate time can be profitably employed in organizing a disguised Abolition party as Confederacy with safety to themselves and with administration wantage with safety to themselves and with administration wantage of this party, as [and the confederacy with safety to themselves and with administration wantage of this party, as [and the confederacy with safety to themselves and with administration wantage of the Southern States. With the exception of Delaware, are larger than Great Britain, United Italy, or Prussia. Whilst, which they will be enabled to do in a few years; the intermediate time can be profitably employed in organizing a diaguised Abolition party in the South: organizing the control of the world. Any three of the Southern States. With a exception of Delaware, are larger than Great Britain, United Italy, or Prussia. Whilst, and the constitution, the exception of Delaware, are larger than Great Britain, United Italy, or Prussia.

become alike lawful in all the States, old as well Maryland, Missouri and Texas. The rank and file of their party are in advance of their platform say it to you now, here, that we are advanced far In the meantime their votes and declarations furnish into the sixth year since the policy of Popular the most incontestible proofs of an intention to affect the purpose of quieting the slavery question was made the national policy, and I call upon all right minded men to say whether that fifteen months has belief said already the right of property in a slave is dis While upon this subject, I can not but express tincily and expressly affirmed in the Constitution: "gratitude that this true view of the subject—this and the President elect, might have said, also that ent of discord amongts us as I believe it is is at- the Supreme Court of the United States so long ago tracting more and more attention. I do not believe as 1842, (Story delivering the opinion) decided that Gov. Seward uttered that sentiment, because I had plete title to slaves, not only in the states in which e they are owned, but in every state into which the slaves might escape. (Pennsylvania vs. Prigg.) Nov he President says "what is it to be affirmed in the nstitution-made firm in the Constitution so that it cannot separate from the Constitution, without reaking the Constitution, made durable as the Contitution, part of the Constitution. I belive the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and exressly affirmed in the Constitution. Judge Douglas thinks it is. I believe the Supreme Court and the dvocates of that decision may search in vain for we behold a vast breach made, through which the beseigers are to enter into the states, sword in hand On the 8th day of October, 1858, the President and storm the citadel of slavery, without waiting for elect stated that, "it had been said that all of this a grant of constitutional authority. It is well known. difficulty and agitation in regard to the institution | that the President elect and Mr. Seward are of the school of politicians who hold that in the absence of express prohibition. Congress can do almost anything welfare, under the doctrine of incidental implied powers. In accordance with this beld as country. Parties may be divided and quarrel on sault on the Constitution, sustained by the progress public opinion for the last twenty-five years he North a resolution at the last session of Congress was introduced instructing a committee to it quire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the emancipation of all the slaves in the United States. This resolution received sixty-five votes. Wheth r this resolution was introduced for the purpose f gaining popularity with their followers at the North, and creating agitation, panic, and disturbance at the South, or was made in good faith for the purpose of bringing forward a scheme for the emancipation of the slaves; in either view, it marks the advance of this party towards the consummation of their aim - the abolition of slavery throughout the States. At the present session, Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, introduced a resolution declaring Constitution of the United States permits neither | it not a false statesmanship that undertakes to build | that the Constitution - firmed the title to slaves a about the very thing every body does care most citizens of the United States; and that the Declaration of Independence did not apply to the slave

> Douglas, declare that he "advocated boldly and clearly a war of sections, a war of the North against from the organization of the party in 1835, by George Thompson-a British emissary, one e will not regard the decision of the Supreme laws obstructing and nullifying the laws of th United States, so as to defeat the rendition of tive slaves laws, the constitutional validity of which has been established from the foundation of the Government. We behold judges of the highest dies, and mobs of black and white men combin ng and confederating together to overthrow the Constitution of the United States, upon the very pro-vision, without the insertion of relief in the Constitu-

lion, no, Union of these States would ever have been We see this nullification of the Constitution and laws rendering insecure the property of fifteen Southern States of the confederacy, sustained by so many of the parties to the original compact, we have seen this nullification prevail for so long a period of time, and over so wide an extent of co as to demonstrate the existence of a well settled and the Constitution of the United States as our fathers made it. It would therefore seem that we have had the duty of the Government to protect every speci asserted by Mr. Webster in regard to fugitive slaves, that a compact broken by one is broken as to all, and that by every principle employed in the con struction of private contracts, and by that colight-ened reason which should control in the construction of all international treaties and compacts, all the parties are entitled to take the adjustment into their own sovereign hands, and act upon those primary emergencies. We have seen the public mind of the North converted into one vast frenzied ocean, benting its hostile waves against the Constitution, and manifesting itself in mobs in every quarter for the | tions in issue and if the latter refuse to conc last ten years or more. So that under a governent professing to be a goverment of laws, the the Southern slaveholder who goes into a Northern South Carolina, we will resist to the last extrem State with a view to secure his property, finds his any action on the part of the Federal Government. life in danger at every step. We see a Governor of tending to use force or welence to bring her into a neighboring State that profits to the extent of millions annually by its trade with the South, refusing the late speech of the Hon. Andrew Johnson will o deliver up an individual charged with stealing a slave, on the frivolous ground that stealing slaves | Tennessee, respectfully requesting that gen was not an offence by the haws of Ohio or by the resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, in mon law. Under such circumstances, the repeal of the nullification laws would amount to noth- our rights and will dare to defend them. The resoing, and any pretended execution of the acts of lutions lie over under the rule.

Congress by Abolition officers appointed by an Abo
Mr. GANTT offered a resolution providing for a lition President, with the Declaration of Indepen- convention of the two houses to hear such commudence in his hands, is an insult to the common sense | nications and addresses as the Hon. L. P. Walker of the people. Shall we ever see a radical correction and the Hon. T. J. Wharton, Commissioners of the of the insane fanaticism which sways the mobs! When we behold a Senator of New York State, the | make on behalf of their respective States, at such most potent man in the Northern States, imploring the people to stand by the fugitive slaves as by their household gods, can we expect the Constitution and this action. The rule was suspended and the resolu laws to be sustained? Under the teachings of Sew- tion adopted ard and his followers, we see gangs of bandits invade Virginia, Texas and other States, laboring to and Hurt, the committee under the resolution. excite insurrections among slaves, and committing the gravest crimes, and when these felons have met | Treasurer shall pay the officers and members of the the fate they merited, they have been mourned House their per diem as it becomes due, which was over as martyrs in the cause of human liberty, and when it was proposed in the Legislature of Ohio, to pass a law to punish the organizers of expediions against sister States, such a law as is to be found on the statute books of the United States, the proposition is rejected, thus indirectly inviting these aggressions Such is the state of mind which has resuited in the Legislative and practical nullification of the Constitution of the United States, and the inion of the Southern States by armed bodies o bejounds and which has carried to the Presidential chair by triumphant majorities in every Northern State but one, a chief magistrate, who declares that this Union of States cannot permanently endure without the abolition of slavery in fifteen States, and that it is his duty to pursue a course of policy. leading to its ultimate extinction. Under this state of circumstances, Congress meets, and members from | well as in the endurance of common wrong, identithe border slave States introduce proposition after

the border slave States introduce proposition after proposition, and implore the Northern anti-slavery Representatives, to give them satisfactory guarantees, as to enable them to hold the Southern States in the Confederacy. So far they have done nothing to satisfy any but the most determined submissiontees, as to enable them to hold the Southern States in the Confederacy. So far they have done nothing ists, and the very party who have been engaged for the last ten years, more or less, on defeating those the Southern people can be securely protected and lution to the appointment of commissioners to the maintained. At no time of my life have I ever had Southern States.] stitution and the Union created by it.

But the time has arrived, in my judgment when consideration of the revolutionary wrongs inflicted, and revolutionary wrongs threatened that the Southern States should listen to no temporising expedient, but demand a final, conclusive, but reallish a conventional rate of interest. sonable adjustment of this long controversy. I am inclined to believe that the establishment of a geographical line between the two sections, is the asis of settlement most likely to lead to a satisactory result. It would be a high treaty well de- the State and to establish a conventional rate of inthe South, who have this matter in charge, shall laws of the State and to establish a convential rate

fined in the face of the nations of the earth shall go for the continuance of the present Union of States, if the able, experienced and patrotic men of ceive satisfactory guarantees In the meantime, in my judgment, the Legislature should authorize the people to call a Convention with all the powers of the sovereign people them-selves, to dispose of their own destiny, and that hour, to consider and determine, in good faith, proposi-ions for adjustment. All the Southern States, except Maryland, are now practically co-operating with and Williams of Rickman.

monarchies of the Old World, the advantages of the Government can endure permanently, half slave and half free; I do not expect this house to fall; I do not expect this house to fall; I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. But do expect it will cease to be divided—it will become all the other. Either the opponent of the component of the com amongst the family of nations, if wrong and oppresion force them to assume that position.

With respect, W. H. Henrierys. aust be cultivated by free white labor, or the grain

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. TIRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1851. Mr. Speaker NEWMAN, called the Senate to orer at 10 o'clock, A. M., and prayer was offered by-Rev. J. S. Hays.

" JANUARY STH." Mr. STOKES moved that, as a testimonial of res pect for this day, the Senate adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, which motion carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1861. The SPEAKER called the House to order at ten 'clock, and the session was opened with prayer by

riving us of our rights, and recommending to all Southern States the holding of a Southern Constant Huntsville, Ala., on the first Monday in Montgomery has a regularly organized band of the Congress to designate some central place as a permanent seat of government for the South, and nment for the Southern States. [The resoluions detail the manner and mode of procedure in

Mr. SENTER made an ineffectual motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of having the reso- and his party will be to furnish the Governor with ations laid upon the table.

The resolutions, therefore, he over under the

Mr. HAVRON offered a resolution providing to the printing of 1,500 copies of the Farewell Address of Washington, for the use of the House of Representatives. Lies over under the rule.

Mr WISENER offered a series of resolutions declaring that accession is unconstitutional, and a remedy for no existing evil; that nullification is equally unconstitutional and tends only to mischief and anarchy; that the government of the United States is advange to the protection of all our rights. States is adequate to the protection of all our right when properly administered and that it should therefore, be maintained in all its vigor within it stitutional sphere; that impeachment, under th constitution and the ballot-box are the proper and constitutional r medies against unfaithful or incor etent public officers. Lie over under the rule. Mr. WISENER offered a resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to pass any law at this time calling convention of the State upon the plan proposed in the Governor's message, or upon any other plan, or for any purpose whatever. Lies over under the

Mr. WISENER offered a resolution declaring the is is mexpedient to pass any law at this time to re rganize or arm the militia of the State. Lies over Mr. VAUGHN offered a series of resolutions, de aring that the constitutional rights of fiftee states of this Confederacy have been trodden unde oot, and the Constitution set at defiance in these clauses that protect the citizens of the South tates in their rights to slave property; and the outh Carolina, as the arbiter of her own destiny nd with full power to do so, has withdrawn fre te Confederacy, acting upon the great princip at a compact broken on one side is broken on all stesting against the destructive dectrine of coer or a sovereign State or the people thereo er of executing any federal law in any State that and also protesting against the doctrine of conque ing a free people and holding them as subjects heir territory as a conquered province; and tructing our Senators and requesting our Repr containes in Congress to oppose all efforts, com rom what quarter they may to coerce any sover ign State or the people thereof, and to oppose the

xecution of the federal law in any State that may

ave withdrawn from the Union. The resolutions

he over under the rule. Mr. BEATY offered a series of resolutions declar ing that the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, repre ting, as they do, the avowed policy of the Blac epublican party, to prohibit the extension of slave impatible with the safety of the Southern State in the Union without additional guarantees; that it is property in the Territories; that if the Black ublican party shall insist upon our unconditions ubmission to its unjust and aggressive demands hen it will become the imperitive duty of Tennesse ins to assert their rights, in the Union, if possible but failing in this, to assert and maintain them at al hazards and to the last extremity, even though should result in a disruption of the Federal Union demanding the unconditional repeal of the persona liberty acts of Northern States; recommending a general conference of the Southern States as soon as practicable, to present to the people of the Northern States a clear and concise statement of the quesour constitutional rights, then to withdraw from the Union; that while we regret the hasty action of South Carolina, we will resist to the last extremity subjection; and believing that the sentiments of find no response among a majority of the people of order that his place may be filled by one who knows

States of Alabama and Mississippi, may desire to time as said Commissioners may desire, and that a committee of three be appointed to notify

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Gantt, Gillespie Mr. HEBB offered a resolution providing that the adopted, ayes 53, noes 14.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR. A messsage was received from the Governor by thefhands of the Secretary of State, which was read EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nashville, Jan. S. 1861.

lenflemen of the Senate and House Representatives: I herewith transmit the commissions of the Hor ". Walker, of the State of Alabama, and Gen. T. . Wharton, of the State of Mississippi, who visit lennessee as commissioners representing their respective States, for the purpose of conferring with you as to the policy which should be pursued by the Southern States in the emergency now upon the country. As the representatives of sister States with which Tennessee is united geographically as well as in the endurance of common wrong, identified in interest, sentiment and symputhy, and in the fied in interest, sentiment and symputhy, and in the natural course of events must share a common des-I also transmit an act passed and resolution ad-opted by the Legislature of Mississippi, forwarded to me, and which I deem it respectful to lay before you.

All of which is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

he people of the State of Mississippi, and the reso-NEW BILLS. The following bills were introduced, read the irst time and passed : By Mr. JOHNSON: No. 1 - To repeal an act passed on the 21st of February, 1860, entitled, " an act to amend the usury laws of the State and to estab-By Mr. BUDLEY: No. 2-To amend the conven tional interest law.

By Mr. WISENER: No. 3 To repeal the act 1860, entitled, "an act to amend the usury laws of By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Hickman: No. 4 .- To amend an act entitled " an act to smend the usury interest. JOINT SELECT COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the following is ommittees on the part of the House, as provided such Convention should hold itself open to the last for by resolutions adopted yesterday.

Nour, to consider and determine, in good faith, proposition of the last for by resolutions adopted yesterday.

On Mr. Barksdale's resolution: Messrs. Barksdale lantt, Bicknell, East, Vaughn, Porter, Lea, Pickett, each other. There does not seem to be a reasonable | On Mr. Martin's resolution : Messrs. Martin, Trewdoubt but that all will unite if their rights cannot be hitt, Johnson, Jones, Smith. Wisener, Baker of Per-

And then, at eleven o'clock-this being the anni versary of the Battle of New Orleans-On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the House adjourned until to-morrow moraing at nine o'clock

LOUISIANA ELECTION

Twenty-two Delegates out of Twenty-five for Secession ! The following dispatch to a gentleman of city from a reliable business man in New Orleans has been kindly handed us for publication : New Onlmans, Jan. 7 .- Twenty-two out of twenty-five delegates for secession. The State will go

Gov. Woods' Inaugural. Chicago, Jan. 7.—The Legislature met at Spring field to-day. The House adjourned without offset-ing an organization. Gov. Woods' message will probably be delivered to-morrow. In it he recon ands complete reconstruction of the military, and a plan for dividing the State into three divisions of battallons, regiments, and brigades, and that the most liberal legislative encouragement be given for the formation of volunteer companies throughout he State. He recommends that the Banks be refired to secure their circulation exclusively by nited States stocks and Illinois stocks. He also says if grievances to any portion of our Confederan have arisen within the Union, let them be rebressed within the Union. If unconstitutional laws encroaching upon the guaranteed rights of any of our sister States have found a place upon our statute books, let them be removed. If prejudice towards any of our fellow-countrymen has fastened upon our minds, let it be diamiesed and forgotten. Let us just to ourselves and each other, allowing neither areats to drive us from what we deem to be our uty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correct wherever we may have erred. The first business after the organization of both Houses will be the election of a United States Sen.

Extract from the report of Geu. Harney to the War Department, relative to Montgomery's Kansas

I believe that Montgomery's hand is fully as large a represented to be; that they are sworn to protect each other by perjury, assassination, and in every way possible. Their object is, as declared publicly by themselves, to protect fugitive slaves in the Territory, to assist them to run away whenever an opportunity offers, "taking them East and receiving sixty dollars per head," and to drive out of the Territory all who oppose them in so doing. A large portion of the population on the border either belongs to this organization or sympathize with them, me Rev. Mr. Rains.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HEBB offered a series of resolutions declar
the greater part, if not all of the donations, which ig that the time has come when the South, as one are sent to sufferers in Kansas, goes into the hands cople, having one destiny and one interest, should of this band, and the greater portion of it is per-ome together as a unit, for the purpose of making reparations to meet the crisis which may occur by

gress at Huntsville, Ala., on the first Monday in March, 1861, the States to be represented on the basis of Congressional representation, and empowering | besides a portion of the robberies, &c., and also spies and runners all over the country, who give him timely notice of any movements set on foot hat the said Congress shall proceed to organize a against him. The day before the troops reached Mound City, Montgomery's men, to the number of between four hundred and five hundred, assembled organizing the various departments of Government.] and passed resolutions, a copy of which has been published in the Black Republican papers. I think the best and cheapest way to catch Montgomery funds, and let him do it in his own way.

STATE CONVENTIONS .- Florida, 3d January. Alabama, 7th January. Texas, (by popular call,) 8th January. Mississippi, 7th January. Georgia, 16th January. Louisiana, 23d January.

GOOD second hand Buggy and Harness for sale BENJ F SHIELD-& CO., NOTICE. leaw our agreement to take South Carolin Georgia and Alabama memory at par.

Illise feb FITE, SHEPPARL & CO.

Removal. It is equally powerful and effective, and restores the equ ved our stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and itle Inn Block, where we simil be pleased to see our eld | son, too, friends and customers, and such parties as may wish to purchuse goods chexp for cash. COOKE, BAILEY & CO. jan9-d&wlm

Dr. Wright thinks it well to stake his professional character For Paducah, Cairo and Memphis. THE new and staunch steamer Captolia,
J. L. Thourson, Master. Having entered the trade are a regular packet, will depart as above and all intermediate landings on Thursday the 18th inst at 10 o clock For freight or passenge apply on board or to ing what ruin has been entatied on the con H. H. HARRISON, Agent. -take his LAND FOR SALE

HAVE THREE BUNDRED AND SEVENTY-RIGHT screed land for case, lying in Westley county, Tennessee, a the road lealing from Dresden to Trendin, on the Cross Boats leading from McLemoresville to Hickmann There are let acres cleared land in a good state of cultivation, with a good dwalling house, negro kitchess, tarns, stables, a good well and two good springs. So bearing apple trees; a good peach or hard with hearing plum trees, quinces &c.

It is a good stand for a Tavern. It is a good chance for any one wishing to purchase, as the land and improvements are equal to any in the State.

For forther particulars or information write to the proprietor or call upon him on the promises. JOSIAH THORNTON.

Removal and New Firm. HAVE moved my entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, Tobac cos Segnas, &c., to No. 13 and 15 Market street, Warehouse formerly compled by Messra, Righ McGrea & Co., where I will be pleased to most my old cursomers and friends.

I have an ociated with me Mr. Geo F. Akers, with whim I will continue luminess under the style and firm of Seil & Akers. I return thanks to my former patrons and ask a continuation of their favor to the new firm.

B. T. BELL., 1308-131.

New Firm. F. BELL. IGEO, P. AKERS BELL & AKERS

AVE this day associated themselves together for the pur Grocery jond Commission es in the Ware-house, formerly occupied by Messra. Hugh es & Co., No. 13 and 15 Market street. They will keep on hand a good reach of Grecories, Liquors, Tolacco, Segura, &c., and every thing in the firecery line.

From the triesdo and former patrons of Mr. R F Bell and the inhile, they respectfully solicit a fair share of paironage. jans-tf

FOR SMITHLAND, PADUCAH and CAI RO connecting packet Many Dukee, Davis Manter, will depart for the above and intermediate land ings. THIS DAY, the 8th list, at 11 o'clock, A M. For 'reight or passage apply on board or to

For Louisville and Cincinnati-Catr Master, will depart an above and all intermediate landings, on Weinesday, the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board at to 12 o'clock. A. HAMILTON, Agents. FRESH MEAL. WST received and for sa'e 100 sacks Fresh Corn Meal by

JAS McLAUGHLIN & CO. No. 8 South Market street jac6-tf BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO.'S Auction Sales the Present Week Monday Evening January 7th, (Early Gas light) READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Tuesday Merning, Jan. 8th, at 10 o'clock. DAMAGED DRYGOODS. Thursday Morning, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, FURNITURE & STORES OF AN EATING-HOUSE, TROTTING PONY, ETC.,

Saturday Morning, Jan. 10, at 10 c'clock, FINE LIQUORS, FURNITURE, ETC., ETC., OF A RESTAURANT:

closing business.

These sales will afford apportunities for every description of purchases.

BENJ F SHIELDS & CO.,
No 27 College street. \$500 Reward.

W HERBAS Newton Jordan, absconded on the night of De-cember 19th, 1860, with four Negroes and two Marcs, one mare bay and the other black, about 5 years old DESCRIPTION OF THE NEGROES.

near Triune, Williamson county Tenness LOST. OST a small Boy about eleven years old, light corly hair,
A has a sear on his neck. Had on when he left, seap, a small onsideration.

Respectfully,

Isnaw G. Hannis.

Colored round about. I will give twenty dollars reward for his delivery to me, at 30 Cgdar street. Ee has been gone about four months, he goes by the name of Feckin Copfin.

ELIZA COPLIN.

Nashville Female Academy. Manday, January 2:st. On that day we will be happy to meet in the "Old Academy," all Pupils, whose parents may desir

avail themselves of the permanent and pecu jan6-2gw@w A No. 1 Trotting Pony at Auction. BUSINESS CARD. Will be sold at 10 o'clock precisely, on the 19th inst, in front of our Austion Rooms, under attachment, a No. 1 Sorrel Puny. Terms coah. BENJ F SHIFLDS & CO.

Darringed Goods he Action of the Action of t

1000 bushels Hungarian Gross Sted: 200 " Millet Seed; 300 " Seed Cats; 200 " Seed Corn; 50 " Clover Seed. For sale by JAMES MeLAUGHLIN & CO. JAMES M'LAUGHLIN & CO., (SUPPLYSORS TO A. JENKINS,)

Commission, Feed & Produce Morchants DEALURS IN HAY, OATS, CORN, BRAN AND FEED STUFF, NO. 8 SOUTH MARKET STREET. NASHVILLE, . . . . TENNESSEE.

For New Orleans will leave as above and all intermediate land-ings, on Tuesday the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on boars

I His partnership breatefore ealsting under the style of Cope-land, Armistead & Co., is this day disadred by minimal consent, Mr. J. B. Cope and returns from the firm. The business will be saided by J. M. Armistead and Hardy Brean, who will continue the business under the style of Armis tand & Co. Nashville, Dec 31, 1860.

ANODYNE EMBROCATION.

The Liver Atterative and Tonic Pill

AFTER TAKING THE

Elixir!

RIGHT'S

SEFORS TAKING THE

DOCTOR

Mental and Physical Depres ion,

destlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency.

CELEBRATED

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,

Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Organs of

Palpitation of the Heart,

Confused Ideas, Hysteria,

As a Stimulant.

As a Female Medicine.

wing & Pengliston, and all responsible diagnists

Eiixir

NOTICE. R. H V HOOPER is similed a pariner in our business from this state. We have removed our stock of Shora, thests and Hats to No. 64 North Hat corner of the Public Square, where we will be pleased to see our friends and customers. Richly Hustrated. ARMISTNAD & CO. THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

BLAKELY'S RECEIMATE LINIMENT

LIST OF GO S. HILKS Also, His Liver Afterntive and Tonic Phil.

Toling angum Linimenton coret articular, synopias, and muscular Rhematism, Neuralgia, and other paints almost in New Hustrated Rooks for 1861 stantly, requiring in many cases only two or three application it acts powerfully on the absorbents, and cures by eliminative more of the more of the

A FOREST HYNN, By William Cullin Revant. Howevaled from Original Drawings of Forest, Facts and Flower Sciency, by Hawer.

Allia beautiful volume commins Thirty-two Hillustrations on Wood, signayed by the heat falcut in the country, and printed, partly in tint, in the highest myle of the art. The drawings are of atrihing beauty and originality, and the paper the lines ever made in the country. And by Druggists and Merchants generally.

BLANELY & WOODS, Proprietors.

BLANELY & WOODS, Proprietors.

BLANELY & WOODS, Proprietors.

FOLK-SONGS; A BOOK OF GOLDEN PORES MADE FOR THE POPULAR REARY Dy J. W. Palmer. With my wards of 60 Original Effectivities acquisite in design and estable back is a golden locket—the refined gold of a hun-ed poets. It contains all the daintiest lyrics at tire in our memories—the heart-talk of simple and help

RTS: Illustrated with Real and Ideal Portraits. By Rich and Henry Stodiard. 1 vol. 8vo. LITERATURE. By Mary Forrest. An elegant quart "A beautiful person, among the Greeks, was thought to he-tray by this sign some scores favor of the immortal gods, and we can pardon pride, when a woman possesses such a figure that wherever she stands, or moves or leaves a shadow on the wall, or sits for a portrait to the artist, she confers a fa

If HIIS is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn out systems published by accomplished quarks to the suffering. Dr. Wright, well knowing the deception practized upon the uninitiated, felt it his duty at once to have this Hikir tested by the whole Medical Faculty, who, without even one dissenting voice, have given in their adherence to its perfect and undivided control over the whole physical man when his frame has been reflued, and when all other medicines known to the Pharmaco somia have been tried in vairs. Long-thurshit warm of united trations of the British Poets. removed, and when all other medicines known to the Pharmaco punis have been tried in vain. Long-thought years of patient investigation, and a nil desperandom determination have crowned the Boctor's efforts, and he now offers the Elizir to suffering humanity as the only thing that can cure the following distance namely:

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